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THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Previous to the Presidential election, we had meagre reports of troubles in Arkansas, but owing to the unreliable dispatches sent by the Associated Press, but very little was known of the internal condition of that ex-rebel State. The meagre reports of the killing of Union men which reached us were hoisted at by the opponents of the Republican party as sensational and intended for political effect. The Presidential election is now over, and we wish to present to the Democratic gaze the sickening picture of the crime and bloodshed over which they endeavored to draw the veil of ridicule, and in the name of outraged humanity, we would ask them if its sight they feel no compunction. Hon. Thos. Bowles, representative from the 21 Arkansas district, makes the following statement:

In August, September, and October last, about 20 leading Republicans of the State were either murdered or severely wounded. Among the victims were the Hon. James Hinds, the Hon. A. M. Johnson, Capt. Mason, the Hon. Joseph Brooks, and the Hon. Stephen Wheeler. In addition to these, over 200 colored men were brutally murdered for political reasons. Notwithstanding these outrages were known throughout the State, the agents of the Associated Press did not give the facts to the public, nor did the special correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche have a word to say on the subject, except in the case of the murder of the Hon. James Hinds, and the wounding of the Hon. James Brooks, which was grossly misrepresented. Let it be remembered that previous to calling out the militia not a single case of rebellion on the part of the Union men had ever been charged. The murders in many cases were known, and were allowed to live in perfect security in the communities in which the outrages were committed. If attempts were made to deal with them by civil law, the officers were overpowered, killed, or driven off by the Rebel Democracy. The most notorious of these assassins rode over the country making speeches by invitation, in which they boasted of their outrages. In every part of the State leading Rebels were continually counseling opposition to the State Government and the laws made under it. Gov. Clayton's office was daily besieged by refugees begging protection from the State in their rights under its laws. Thus besieged, Gov. Clayton made use of the means in his hands, to ascertain the truth, and when fully convinced that civil law could not be enforced in these counties, he declared martial law, and called out the militia, in which he was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. The militia first sent to the field into actual service were all white men, most of whom had seen service in the United States volunteer army. These were attacked by an organized band in Sawyer County, one of their number was killed, and several were wounded.

After having been thus goaded to desperation, the Union men have finally resolved to have peace at all hazards. They propose to go just far enough with the militia to attain this end, and will withdraw the militia as soon as they can be safe in so doing. The Union men are not interested in this move, by no means. Their only aim is the enforcement of the laws which guarantee equal protection to all persons.

Shame upon a party the road to whose success lies through the covering up and palliation of such crimes as these. It is a significant fact, and one which the American people will not forget, that for the past seven years, every resort to illegal force, every mob of black-hearted white men paraded the streets of New York, with demagogic yells, shouting and hanging negroes, and crowning their infamous proceedings by an act of incendiarism that would shame a devil from the lower regions. It was in the interest of the Democratic party, and Horatio Seymour, but spoke the God's truth when he called them friends. When a peace convention was broken up in New Orleans, and Dr. Dostie and other Unionists were murdered in cold blood, it was in the interest of Democracy, and the Democratic party. If it did not openly applaud, palliated the fearful crime. But why recapitulate farther. The history of the crimes perpetrated in the interest, and in the name of Democracy would fill volumes. The killing of two of three hundred Union men in Arkansas is but a drop in the bucket.

When "time makes all things even," what a fearful reckoning will that be between the Democratic party and the much persecuted loyalists of the Southern States? And in that day where will Andrew Johnson stand? GEN. ROUSSEAU has so far outstrip all A. J.'s former Ministers to Mexico as to reach the Mexican capital and be accorded a formal reception by President Juarez. Of course he made a very neat speech on the occasion, which was as neatly responded to by the President. The stereotyped phrases of "good will," "fraternal feelings," etc., etc. (which, as everybody understands them to mean just nothing at all, are perfectly harmless) were freely indulged in by both parties. The fact that the Gen. has reached his destination is of sufficient importance to demand attention, but when we are also informed that "everything is lovely" and the Mexican goose is transcendently elevated, the fact quite overwhelms us.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in an article on the franking privilege, says: Upon inquiry, we find that one-fourth of all the printed matter that passes through the Cincinnati Post-office, is franked by members of Congress. No estimate can be made, because no record is kept, of the number of free letters handled, but it is enormously large.

Now, look here, Mr. Honorables, isn't that pretty steep? The recent developments regarding the abuse of the franking privilege has set the people to thinking, and they are rapidly reaching the conclusion that the franking privilege—rather the abuse of it—is becoming a public nuisance. Perhaps our bump of perceptibility is deficient, but for the life of us we cannot see why a few dozen M. C.'s should monopolize one-fourth of the postal department, at a frightful cost to the public.

The law of Congress authorizes members to frank their own private letters, and documents printed by order of Congress. In the face of this plain provision Hon. John Lynch gets his speech published in a New York paper, by his own order, and thereupon franks a copy thereof to every postmaster in the United States. A very good thing for the paper, which, by this means, secures its prospectus broadcast over the land without expense of postage, but not such a good thing for the postal service. Hon. P. Van Trump does a like favor for the Columbus Critic, and does not even ask that paper to return the compliment by affixing its readers with one of his speeches; all of which is very clever.

Furthermore, the Cincinnati P. O. officials can testify that certain clerks sent out by one Conklin, a claim agent, passed through that office under the frank of "S. F. Carey, M. C.," the immaculate Sam F. Carey—the Workingmen's man! Conklin issued a circular a short time previous to the October election, setting forth the reasons why he, as a Republican, supported Mr. Carey for Congress. "You tickle me, and I'll tickle you." In conclusion, the Gazette truly says: We are satisfied that it would be cheaper for Congress to vote \$2,076 a year to members, for postage, than to continue the franking privilege. The law, if strictly observed, is bad enough. The law, with its abuses, is unbearable. Our voice is for war—on the Franking Privilege.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

In talking of the Indians, it will be well, in their interest, for their friends not to draw too largely on the credulity of the public. We are not prepared to deny the Indians the possession of many good qualities; but it cannot be denied, also, that he is savage, and possesses all the characteristics covered by that terrible word, and has shown himself, ever since history dawned on him, cruel and treacherous, filthy and dishonest; and the common run of men of any European race will not, no matter what you may say, respect a person or breed notorious for these qualities. Moreover, no number of testimonials as to kindness, simplicity, or industriousness will induce people to believe that a man who, if you quarrel with him, will certainly collect some of his friends, ravish your wife, tomahawk your children, burn your house, disembowel you, or hang you up by the heels over a brick fire, is really a good fellow; and yet there is no Indian who does not do these things if you go to "war" with him. A good deal of a man's character is shown in his mode of avenging his injuries, and the Indian's mode is fiendish, according to the popular idea of fiends; therefore we are satisfied that all attempts at whitewashing him, in the teeth of the popular knowledge of his character and habits, simply make it more difficult to improve his condition.

His reformation and salvation are plainly—the experience of two hundred years shows it—impossible, except through civilization; and civilization means the dissolution of the "tribe" machine for the perpetration of barbarism; the substitution of settled abodes for camps, of agriculture for hunting, of decent clothes for paint and skins of beasts, the supply of schools and teachers, the protection of the common law for each individual, and the responsibility of each individual to the courts. The present mode of making the Indians respect life and property by means of "treaties of peace" between one of the great powers of the world and a few hundred naked savages, is one of the greatest farces of the age. The fostering of habits of idleness, improvidence, and mendacity, by the annual distribution of presents and subsidies, is something worse than a farce, and so is our general failure to do anything what ever to start the Indians on the path of progress. Keeping savages plentifully supplied with "bunting grounds," or, in other words, land enough for the continuance of the most wretched and precarious form of human existence, is an odd sort of kindness for a civilized people possessed of boundless resources to plume itself on. The reform of the Indian Bureau should therefore go further than the transfer of its powers and duties to other hands. What is wanted is a Bureau of Civilization, with force enough at its disposal to gather in the remnants of the tribes on the Plains and settle them somewhere on farms, and teach them to live by labor. Perhaps even under this treatment the Indians could not be saved; but if they cannot bear civilization, it will at least kill them decently, and be a humane substitute for the revolver, the small pox, and the whiskey bottle.—The Nation.

That not only takes the poetry out of the Indian question, but substitutes the plain truth. There is nothing to be gained by our present mode of dealing with the Indians but eternal war, and finally, utter extermination of the Indians. The latter result will of course put an end to our Indian troubles, but it will add nothing to the lustre of our arms, nor to our credit as a nation. Wolves are committing depredations on the sheep in Erie county.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Ohio Legislature met on the 5th inst. In the Senate, Chas. A. King, Senator elect from the 33d district, appeared and took the oath of office. A bill was introduced by Mr. Serflinger, the object of which is to remedy a defect in the law fixing the compensation of members and officers of the General Assembly.—The bill provides that the Auditor shall issue orders for the pay of members on the certificate of the presiding officer of either House. Adjourning till Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the House several new bills were introduced and read the first time, among which was one by Mr. Lee, to amend the liquor law, so that proof to the effect that the seller sold liquor to a minor, or a person intoxicated, or that the liquor was sold by a member of his family, or a person in his employ, shall be prima facie evidence of his guilt. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Scott, of Hamilton, proposing to submit to the voters of the State at the next October election, the propriety of conferring the right of suffrage upon white females of 21 years of age and upwards. A step in the right direction.

Dispatches from Washington state that Gen. B. F. Butler, (the Beast), Grand Mogul of the Impending Committee, was among those who visited the White House on New Year's day and tendered their compliments to the "great criminal." It has been said that Benj. F. (the beast) is most implacable in his hatred. In fact one would suppose, from the reported character of the man, that there is none of that stuff known as "the milk of human kindness" in his composition. We give due notice that we wish to hear no more such slanderous tales. If he can forgive Andrew Johnson, there is no extent of human wrong that his magnanimous and forgiving spirit may not be expected to reach. Even Grant may expect forgiveness for that unfortunate expression which represented Butler (the Beast) as being "bottled up."

H. G. in the New York Tribune of the 1st of January says:

Either the Government should, by some herculean and hitherto unattainable effort, contrive a trial of Jno. H. Strader, that should be free from fatal blunders, or it should abandon the effort to try him. We have had enough of such performances as the last, and we hope to be spared the humiliation of seeing the trial of a man for alleged complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln made as great a farce as were the later stages of the trial of Jefferson Davis. As in most other things, Mr. Greeley is entirely right in this matter; but we have been puzzled to determine the exact "stages" of the trial to which he refers. Can that little transaction, in which Mr. Greeley figures conspicuously as surety on J. D.'s bail bond be classed among the "later stages of the trial"? If so, why not?

MR. STRADER'S ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

By the document printed in another column it will be seen that Mr. Eggleston has served the legal notice on Mr. Strader that he will contest his election to the House of Representatives. He has been brought to this determination by developments since the election, in addition to what was known of its irregularities at the time. The public have seen much evidence that the Democratic party had determined to carry the State election in Ohio by every sort of means that could be procured. It will easily be understood that there is no locality in the State to which they would be more likely to direct their extraordinary resources than to the First District, where an election was held. A fraud was entered upon, this city district would be a principal point.

We are informed that many indications that the election in the First District had been carried by import ed votes came from the hosts of persons in various places in Kentucky and in Northern Ohio, who were so exuberant over the victory they had carried that they could not keep it to themselves. There has been so much of this that it has become necessary to inquire if we are to elect our own representative, or if he is to be a representative of Kentucky. The irregularities specified in the conduct of the election in certain wards will strike the reader as making the verification of the election very questionable. Especially was the conduct strange in the First Ward, where a fourth judge was illegally put on the board as a Democratic convenience.

In this affair we desire that the integrity of our elections shall be vindicated without regard to its consequences to persons or parties. The people can not afford to have their elections overcome by fraud. The general conviction that they are so would be fatal to the existence of the government. Nor can the party in power afford to set aside the certified election of a member without clear proof that it was fraudulent. And we are confident that they will not. The developments of foul play, and the general distrust they have created, have made it necessary that this election shall be legally inquired into. It will be tried and decided by the evidence. If Mr. Strader was legally elected he will get his seat. If not, he will lose it. We wait for the facts, and shall make up our judgment upon them.—Cin. Gazette.

"Well, my lad, where are you traveling this stormy weather alone?" asked an inquisitive landlord in the North of Vermont, during the late war, of a boy whose father was engaged in smuggling and had sent him, young as he was, with an important message, in advance of the party. "Going to draw my pension," was the reply. "Pension," echoed the landlord, "what does so small a boy as you draw a pension for?" "Minding my own business and letting that of others alone."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Grant spent New Year's day in Philadelphia. There is no money in the South Carolina Treasury. Over 27,000 emigrants arrived in Chicago last year. Gov. Hoffman, of New York, was inaugurated on the 31st ult.

Pine lumber sells at five dollars per 100 feet in Waco, Texas. The Louisiana Legislature met on the 4th. A quorum was present in both houses. The last of the insurgents in Crete have surrendered, and the insurrection is at an end.

Since the war, one farm in Orange county, Va., has been sold to Northern men. Augusta, Ga., has been enjoying skating this season, for the first time in many years. The young men in the central part of Missouri are organizing anti-whiskey and tobacco societies.

The wolves are playing havoc with the sheep in Floyd county, Va. One farmer has lost eighteen. Planters in Yazoo county, Mississippi, during the present season have received over \$300,000 in gold. The young ladies of Staunton, Virginia, are to have a rifle match on the 8th. Cupid has got a new weapon.

The case in St. Mary's parish, La., suffered but little by frost. All of the planters have finished sugar making. The warrant for the execution of Woolley at Freshold, N. J., on the 7th, has been signed by the Governor.

Hon. John C. Weed, member of the Connecticut Legislature from Greenwich, mysteriously disappeared Saturday night last. Many of the insurance companies operating in Lynchburg, Virginia, have withdrawn their agencies, in consequence of the many fires. A plantation containing six hundred and forty-five acres, twenty-one miles from Charleston, S. C., was sold the other day at public sale for \$800.

James A. Pittcock, publisher of the Leader, gave his tenth annual dinner to the newshybs and bootblacks of Pittsburg, at Lafayette Hall, New York's day.

Henry P. Baldwin, of Detroit, Governor elect of Michigan, took the oath of office at Lansing, Friday.—The Legislature convenes there next Wednesday. The annual report of the Congressional Printer shows that the actual disbursements of his office during the year ending September 30 were \$1,300,000.

The American bark Delaware was wrecked off Fish Guard's Lighthouse, near Victoria, January last. She was bound from Sitka to Port Townsend, for lumber.

Col. Wyncoop, Indian Agent, having changed his residence so as to make it unconditional, the same has been accepted by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. The Wisconsin Senatorial contest between Carpenter and Washburn is waxing warm. The former's chances are the better. The Legislature meets on the 15th inst.

Commodore W. S. Saltzer, United States Navy, died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, after a lingering illness of rheumatism of the heart, Sunday morning. He was seventy-four years of age.

The Washington city letter carrier's report for the last quarter of 1868, shows that two hundred and thirty thousand letters were collected, and three hundred and sixty-eight thousand delivered.

The Helena Post says that in the famous Union mine there are 1,000 tons of excellent ore ready to be crushed, and 10,000 tons of equally good quartz in sight, and that the ledge contains quartz worth \$5,000,000.

A dispatch to New Orleans, from Jefferson, Texas, reports that Capt. Wm. Penny, an old and prominent citizen of that place, was shot and killed Monday night. The deed is supposed to have been done by soldiers, through mistake.

Coal, in abundance, and of an excellent quality, has been discovered half a mile from Argenta, on the line of the Central Pacific Railway, four hundred miles from Sacramento, furnishing the Company a much needed supply of fuel at the point desired.

Another battle with the Indians is reported near Wachita Mountain in which the latter were badly worsted. Satanta, chief of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes, were taken prisoners. The Indians engaged were the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

The office of the Evening Press, Providence, R. I., was burned on the morning of the 31st ult. The fire cut off gress from the office by the staircase and twenty-five printers at work in the fourth story escaped by climbing down a chain used for hoisting. Total loss \$65,000. Gen. Rousseau has ordered Brevet Major General R. B. Ayers, Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-eighth Infantry, acting Assistant Inspector General, Department of Louisiana, to proceed via Memphis Tenn., and White river to Little Rock, Ark., and to such points in the State of Arkansas as are reported in a disturbed condition, and to examine into and make report concerning the same.

ESTIMATES HAVE JUST REACHED THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING THE BRANCH MINT IN NEVADA.

The building cost \$101,000. The appropriations for machinery by the last Congress were about six thousand dollars, and now an appropriation of \$150,000 is asked to keep up the establishment for the coming year.

A matrimonial *fancie pas* is reported from Quincy, Illinois. The youthful wife of a prominent citizen, becoming jealous of her husband's preference for the servant girl, sent the latter away for one night and occupied her room. Shortly before midnight, as she supposed, her husband entered. Soon afterward, resolved to surprise him, she struck a light, and discovered that her sleeping partner was her husband's coachman.

Private letters from Cuba do not confirm the recent reports from that country relative to the reverses of the revolutionists. It is stated that the insurgents outnumber the Spanish garrison on the island, and that there is every prospect that they will be successful. It is thought that they can hold out till March, independence is certain. They contemplate the total abolition of slavery, and will not have annexation to the United States unless as a final resort.

STATE NEWS.

The Portsmouth Tribune has a new dress. Bucyrus is erecting a school house to cost \$80,000. The safe in the Auditor's office of Allen County was recently robbed of \$10,000.

The bridge over the Portage river at Elmore, recently burned, has been rebuilt. A fire in Tiffin, on the 27th inst., destroyed property to the amount of \$9,000.

Thor. Evan, formerly a colored plasterer of Urbana, is a member of the Louisiana Legislature. Six hundred and five marriage licenses were issued in Franklin county during the year 1868.

Michael Harrington, recently tried for murder in Toledo, was convicted of murder in the second degree. Two hundred and sixty-one emigrants passed through Columbus last week on their way to different points in the West.

There were 154 cases of small pox in Cincinnati during the first half of the month of December, and 55 deaths therefrom. The semi-annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Ohio will be held at Dayton on the 13th inst.

The Perryville rioters, who cleaned out a whisky shop last week, have been acquitted at their trial held in Ashland. Twenty-two of them were ladies. Hon. Benj. Eggleston has given notice to Strader that he will contest his election in the first Ohio district, on the grounds of irregularities in the election.

A warrant was signed at the War department, on the 25th inst., for \$201,731.14, being the ninth installment on the claims due the State of Ohio from the General Government on account of war expenditures.

A conscious-stricken thief, who had previously stolen five hundred dollars from the residence of a hard working mechanic in Newburg, Ohio, returned it on Tuesday night, by putting it through a hole in a window, dropping it where it was found by the owner next morning.

At Sandusky, a few days since, the wife of a saloon-keeper went out to wash and found two dogs snuffing under the bed. Raising the curtain, she saw a huge negro crouching down with a butcher knife in his hand. She ran out and gave the alarm. Her husband with a revolver, and another man, ran to the room and a desperate scuffle ensued, but the negro escaped.

FORNEY'S DISPATCHES state that all the insurgents in Crete have submitted to the Turkish authority, and the insurrection is at an end. Thus, for a time, ends the hope of Cretan independence. We opine that no American has been an uninterested spectator of the desperate struggle made by the Cretans for the rights of man, and distant as we are from the scene, we feel a keen regret at the news of the failure of their cause. They have patiently borne disaster, suffered every privation, and have only bowed to the yoke of their barbarous oppressors when further resistance would but bring additional suffering and oppression with no hope of a corresponding success. The Cretans have proved by their noble struggle that they are deserving of a better fate than submission to Turkish rule, and they will yet be free. In the agony of their present failure they may well exclaim, "How long, oh Lord, how long?"

CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled on the 5th. But very little business of importance was transacted. In the Senate a discussion was had as to the extent of the President's right in the way of issuing proclamations, which resulted in an order to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter.

In the House a great many members had personal explanations to make, which were patiently listened to, after which Mr. Windom spoke on the Pacific R. R., and Sam Carey mounted his usual hobby—the labor question. The Diplomatic appropriation bill was made the special order for the 6th.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Egypt, Dec. 25, 1868. EDITORS JEFFERSONIAN:—Thinking that many of your readers, on hearing reference made to Egypt, would suffer their minds to be wadded to that almost insignificant country, situated in the Eastern Hemisphere, known by the cognomen of Egypt, and noted for mummies and pyramids; or to the southern part of 'nackerdom, which, like the Jack o' antern, can never be reached, though always "just ahead," I thought it might not be amiss to enlighten their minds as to the location of the more modern Egypt, its boundaries, inhabitants, &c.

Modern Egypt is situated in the southeast corner of Marion township, Hancock county, Ohio, and embraces what is known as our township records as School District No. 6. It contains an area of four square miles, and is watered by the noted stream of Lye Creek—its name being derived from the resemblance of its waters to lye in an early day when they were colored by the leaves of an unbroken forest. Cities of importance we have none, the people being agriculturally inclined, and, of course, society in all its phases, is somewhat rustic, though our Egyptians will compare favorably, no doubt, with the inhabitants of any locality—barring New England not excepted. In religion, most sects have representatives more or less numerous. In politics, both parties are represented, with a preponderance in favor of the Republican party. In morals, the community stands high. True, we have a few (but they are few) who think an occasional oath adds dignity to their language, and that the perfume of tobacco about their persons is one of the essential qualities of manhood.

Our school is ably presided over this winter by Mr. H. F. Shull. Spelling schools are considered one of the natural attributes of the school, and are highly enjoyed by all. We have preaching twice every month, by Rev. T. D. Engle, at the Bethlehem church; prayer meeting once, and often twice, each week; also a live Sabbath School, which, as yet, shows no signs of freezing out—an affliction which proves fatal to so many schools in the country.

Will father Glessner, of the Courier, inform his readers what kind of a creature the Freedman's Bureau is? There has been considerable discussion among them, and they cannot agree. Some say that each "nigger" down South is presented by the Government with a bureau, and that there must be as many bureaus as there are "niggers." Others contend that there is but one Freedman's Bureau, and that it is kept at Washington, filled with greenbacks; that the greenbacks are used to support the lazy "niggers" down South. Others again, say that the Freedman's Bureau will expire the first day of January, 1869; that it must be possessed of annual life or it could not expire; (expire means to die), but they do not know what kind of a brute it is, though all agree that "it must be a nasty beast!" Also they wish to know what ails his rooster. He is nearly all the time on his back. Certainly something must be wrong with him. Perhaps his constitution is broken down, and general prostration has taken place. If so, is recovery possible? If not, he had better be abandoned to his fate, and Mr. Glessner can turn his attention to something better than doctoring his rooster. MEMMY.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MAYNE REID'S MAGAZINE.—The initial number of this splendid youth's Magazine is on our table. In size, character and appearance, it is the cheapest Magazine published in the United States. Its articles are entirely original, being the production of Capt. Mayne Reid and other popular writers. Under the head of "Things worth thinking of," are classed well-written articles on the current events of the day. Altogether it is a highly instructive and entertaining Magazine. Terms: Single subscriptions \$3.50; Five copies, 15.00; Ten copies, \$28.00. G. W. Carleton, 497 Broadway, N. Y., Publisher.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—We have received the advance sheets of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper Directory. It is to be a handsome volume of 400 pages, containing accurate lists of all the newspapers published in the United States and Territories, and the British Colonies of North America; together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are published. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

OHIO EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.—The January number is received, and it commences the new year with a splendid array of educational articles from popular contributors. The editorial is as ably conducted as heretofore, which is saying a great deal for it. The Monthly has become a fixed fact in the school affairs of our State, and no teacher should be without it. Terms: \$1.50 per annum, or six copies at \$1.25 each. Address E. E. White, editor and publisher, Columbus, Ohio.

LITTLE CORPORAL.—This Monthly for Boys and Girls for January is received. It has a popularity among the youth of the country which renders it unnecessary to enlarge upon its merits. Superior inducements are offered to those who will raise clubs for 1869.—Terms, \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Alford L. Sewell, Chicago, Ill.

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THE GREAT CASH STORE!

WHERE THEY BUY
In Immense Quantities at Great Advantage!

WHERE THEY BUY
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WHERE THEY SELL
All Their Goods for the Ready Cash!

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WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Clothing Store!

WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Millinery Store!

WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Boot and Shoe Store.

WHERE THEY HAVE
The Best Custom Work Warranted.

WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Carpet Store.

WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Hat and Cap Store.

WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Dry Goods Store.

WHERE THEY HAVE
A Full and Complete Fur Store.

Where they
Slaughter them at Rocky Mountain Prices.

Where the
Great Rush is.

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